

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Billy Rose's DIAMOND HORSESHOE in TECHNICOLOR

20 30

PHIL SILVERMAN, WILLIAM CASTLE, GEORGE KAY, CARMEN CAVALLARO

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

— OPENING TO-MORROW —

WALT DISNEY'S Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Thrill to its magic beauty... in glorious Technicolor... the comic pranks of the lovable dwarfs... all its excitement and enchantment. And share the fun with someone young.

DOPEY, BASHFUL, SLEEPY, GRUMPY, HAPPY

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ORIENTAL

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EVEN MORE THRILLING EXCITING!

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with **LYNNE OVERMAN**

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SUNDAY: **"CONEY ISLAND"** in Technicolor.

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Why are there so many flying accidents?

IN three or four years' time safety in the air will have reached a high standard.

By then nearly all the radar aids developed in the war will have been supplied for civil aircraft and new standards of strength in construction and of performance will have become universal.

Things to-day are not so ideal. Here are details of various aspects of civil flying.

I find that most of the big airliners already carry radio and radar equipment which enables them to fly with pinpoint accuracy from place to place. But radar has not yet beaten dense fog on landing.

Some airdromes have a radar blind approach beacon and standard beam approach—both efficient until the last touchdown.

Ministry of Supply teams of scientists are trying to develop a safe blind-landing system.

Until they do, the only answer to dense fog is diversion to a fog-free field.

ALTHOUGH most British civil airfields are only just being equipped with modern blind flying aids, the big airliners already carry radio sets.

They will soon be replaced by miniature sets.

Many different navigation and approach aids are being planned for V.H.F. so these tiny sets may bring safety to every airplane in the sky.

The Ministry of Supply miniature GEE set for navigation weighs 20lb., compared with the original 70—and is an improvement on it, too. The Air Ministry have set up GEE ground stations all over Britain, over Empire. They hope it may be adopted as the world-wide navigation system. It provides pinpoint positions at any time, and can be used if necessary, for a blind approach.

Similar to it, and comparable in weight, is the new Decca navigator, designed purely for civil airplanes. The service, hire and maintenance of a set costs £250.

Thus we have already in big British airliners—though not in some of the smaller ones—radio and radar aids for everything except blind landing. What is astonishing is that many of the airports in Britain lack the ground equipment which is the essential counterpart of that already provided in the airplanes.

AS speeds and distances flown become greater, the Air Registration Board in Britain and the Civil Aeronautics Board in the U.S.A. are insisting on higher standards of aircraft construction. Some P.C.A.O. (Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation) will lay down even higher standards for all 52 countries which are members.

One of their requirements—already being applied to all new British aircraft—is that all multi-engine machines must be able to take off safely if one engine fails.

Closely allied to this rule is the wing loading—the weight supported by every square foot of the wing. Before the war no airliner exceeded a wing loading of 30lb. To-day many are over 50 and a few over 60.

REPORT ON AN INVESTIGATION by KEITH PULVERMACHER

At present no maximum wing loading figure is imposed, but the engine failure-on-take-off rule prevents very high loadings.

NEW rules are being enforced for airliner seating.

The seat must be of sufficient strength not to break up in a fairly heavy crash and must be securely fastened to the floor. And the passenger must have a strap round his body and not over his knees.

It has been calculated that the new seating rules would have saved half the people who have been injured in past accidents.

Anti-fire rules say that every precaution must be taken, including the use of non-inflammable materials, leak-proof joints and proper ventilation.

If fire breaks out, it must be restricted by bulkheads, and good fire-fighting apparatus must be provided.

No final rules about anti-icing equipment have been evolved, though ice is the biggest danger in the air to-day. Research favour hot pipes along the leading edges of the wings.

RULES about the uses of different types of aircraft are not nearly strict enough. P.C.A.O. are soon to issue their own regulations. They will require that passengers be carried only in multi-engine airliners, except in special cases.

THE British delegation at the next P.C.A.O. meeting are likely to raise again the question of the freedom of the air.

Many countries are jealous of their air. Certain areas and even whole countries are forbidden.

This jeopardises safety, because the safest way for years to come will be to go round, and not through, storms, high ground and icing. That way does not necessarily follow curridors.

THERE have been accidents lately caused by inexperienced air crews and bad servicing, but on the whole the standard is high.

The standard for civil air and ground crews is higher than in the R.A.F. But it is doubtful whether some of the pilots are being given enough practice in bad weather flying.

Spare parts for certain American liners have been scarce since the end of Lease-Lend. Action has been taken by the A.R.B. to have them made in British factories and they are now available for civil, but not R.A.F., Dakotas and Liberators.

A new factor in civil flying is the immense complication of modern airlines. Servicing on the pre-war man and boy basis is no longer possible. Now a system like that in force in the R.A.F. has been started for civil airlines. A foreman is responsible for seeing that each specialist tradesman carries out properly his daily or periodical inspections.

Every air crew member and every ground engineer has to be licensed by the A.R.B.

MY survey has shown that most factors of air safety are well looked after, but there is still too much of the "it-will-be-all-right-in-a-few-years" attitude.

We could use war surplus radar until P.C.A.O. decides. Then is the time to adopt the international methods.

Is there a market for culture?

BY CHARLES RAY

"IT'S a clever story," said the film magnate to the author, "but this industry is built on ninenesses. What, I must ask myself, will the ninenesses think?"

Wherever men are engaged in catering for your leisure occupations, they ask themselves that question. Do you want more than the facile and the evanescent for your entertainment? How far does popular interest in serious art extend? Is there a market of culture?

I believe that the common answers consistently underrate the people's potentialities.

PRIVILEGE

The idea that there is a God-given order of privilege in all that concerns material well-being has been rumpled by the people. Being no longer able to undermine the people's belief in their own claim to the infinite possibilities of material advancement, the reactionary transfers his attention to the idea of privilege in culture.

It is no longer possible to object in public to the installation of baths in working-men's houses on the ground that baths are meant only for cranks and aristocrats; but it is still easy to get away with exactly the same argument in respect of good art.

Doubts of the people's capacities for the use and enjoyment of physical comforts spring from the same backward-looking motives as doubts of their capacity for beauty and spiritual self-improvement. The difference is that whereas common self-confidence has become impervious to the first form of attack, it is still too weak and young in its opposition to the second.

I am far from suggesting that it requires merely the right sort of propaganda to make the masses "solid on culture." I do say that there exists in most people a natural urge for things of quality.

VAST URGE

It is that vague and vast urge to which George Bernard Shaw gives voice in H. G. Wells's Tono-Bungay.

"I don't think," he muses, "I'm blind to the fun, the surprise, the jolly little carelessness and insufficiency of life, but I know that over all these merry immediate things there are other things that are great and serene, very high, beautiful things—the reality. I haven't got it, but it's there nevertheless. I'm a spiritual quitters in love with unimaginable goddesses."

Millions will recognise the stirrings of their own hearts in Ponderoso's words. It corresponds to their own secret, indefinable yearnings. This impulse towards "the good," so far as it is directed to material improvement, is strong, self-confident and articulate, so that no one dare malign it as a regrettable weakness of the human temperament.

So far as it gropes after cultural improvement, it is shakier self-doubting, unpolitical and unorganised. No one who reads a book like G. M. Trevelyan's Social History of England (whose tremendous sales are in themselves an indication of a growing predisposition for rewarding forms of recreation) can fail to be impressed by the giant strides which popular taste has made in the last 100 years.

If we are still a long way from an era when Bach will be more generally admired than boops-a-doo, we are also universes removed from the gin shops where the industrial proletariat once spent a quiet and besotted leisure when its working day was done.

Very few hands demand superlative play. In almost all cases ordinary care and foresight are the only ingredients necessary to success. Once in a while, however, a deal comes along that will reward a player to prove his skill—a deal such as the following, for example:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ K Q 5
♥ Q J 6
♠ 8 5 2
♣ 5 4 2

WEST
♦ 10
♥ A K 10 5 2
♠ K 7 4
♣ Q 7 3

EAST
♦ 9 4
♥ J 7 4 3
♠ J 10 6 5
♣ 10 9 8

SOUTH
♦ A 8 7 6 5 3 2
♥ —
♠ A Q 6
♣ A K J

This hand occurred in a team-of-four match with total-point scoring. At both tables South opened with one spade, West overcalled with two hearts, and North raised to two spades. After that the bidding varied, but in both cases South

We live in an era when a quarter of a million people will attend one season of promenade concerts; when Shakespeare draws all-night queues outside the theatre; when popular editions of Shaw and Wells are sold by the hundred thousand, and the clamour for serious books is incessant and insatiable; when the circulation of newspapers is on the constant increase; when evening classes and adult education movements of all kinds attract armies of men and women in search of self-improvement.

TRY THE HEIGHTS

I repeat what John Moreley told his audience at Birmingham Town Hall, on October 5, 1876, in an address on "Popular Culture":

"I know it is said—you will never get plain people to respond to it; it is a thing for intellectual dilettanti and not for the masses. Well, we do not know, because we have never yet honestly tried, what the common people will or will not respond to."

"We have never yet, I say, tried the height and pitch to which our people are capable of rising."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

reached, a contract of six spades undoubted.

The heart king was led at both tables. At table 1, South ruffed, led two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, then led and passed the heart queen, discarding the diamond six from the closed hand. West won and returned a heart, conceding dummy's jack. On this trick declarer obviously had a choice of discards—not that it mattered—and finally decided to let go the diamond queen. This obligated him to the club finesse, and when it failed he was down one.

At Table 2 the declarer manoeuvred in such a way as to avoid both the diamond and the club finesse. His highly intelligent plan was as follows:

He too ruffed the opening lead, but he led only one trump to dummy, then led and passed the heart queen, discarding the diamond six. West won and returned a heart, and on the South carefully discarded the club jack. Then, leaving a trump at large, declarer cashed his ace and king of clubs, ruffed a club with a trump and discarded dummy's 3-3 break established dummy's 4-2 club, and back to dummy with a trump and discard his diamond queen.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1—False hair
2—Pacino Island
3—Male lace
4—Age
5—Oak seed
6—River god
7—Club foot
8—Public offense
9—Burden
10—Cudgel
11—Hedonist
12—Vegetable
13—Wild buffalo
14—Non-avid device
15—On show
16—Dawn (comb. form)

DOWN

17—Nancy
18—College yell
19—Town in Belgium
20—In direction of
21—Small tank
22—Drink made from honey
23—Merciful
24—Waste time
25—Soup flavoring
26—It makes boat go
27—Cowboy shoe
28—Food
29—Don't sweat as
30—Command
31—Female ruler
32—Chum
33—Crack
34—Make a draw

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NANCY Plenty of the Real Article

YOUNG LADY—I'M SELLING A LITTLE ARTICLE—ER—

NEVER MIND

MOUSE TRAPS

By Ernie Bushmiller.

When You Feel Tired and Restless

tako

Elliott's Nerve

and

Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Arlene Whelan for Lois Leeds.

When "Suddenly—It's Spring" every woman wants a new hat—and it's Spring hats in January.

Arlene Whelan, starring in Paramount's "Suddenly—It's Spring," polishes up her Star Shine by wearing an exquisite hat in White, with hand-wrought flowers, studded with sparkling centres. The hat, as fresh as Spring, was designed by Madame Germaine Jensen of the Millinery Designers' League. Arlene's Red hair is worn loose and free and she shows a soft, low puff of hair under the brim of her hat, which, by the way, is named, "Suddenly—It's Spring!"

Beach Stuff! Loretta Young, who has been sunning herself on the beach at Waikiki, in Honolulu, for these past few weeks, is remembering to keep her hair from sunburning by wearing in Jersey turbans to match her dresses, with a braided coronet of the jersey over her head.

Hooded Beauty! Ida Lupino gives the audience a real life tip for Drama by wearing an evening hood of Black velvet, which is elaborately embroidered in sequins. It is slit up the back to show the hair. This creation is matched with a similarly ornamented evening coat!

New Western snafu! Reno Browne, makes of herself a fetching picture by wearing a Cocoa-Brown evening dress, which is brightened with elbow-length gloves.

Minute Make-up by GABRIELLE



Keep some artificial eyelashes on hand. For that extra-special glamorous touch, apply them carefully and—shape your lashes. Curve them, short at the corner, long at the nose, letting the outer ends curve for beauty.

America To Expand Foreign Broadcasts

The U.S. State Department is considering plans to revamp and expand its "Voice of America" short wave radio broadcasts to foreign countries, according to the advice of government officials.

One proposal would turn the entire broadcasting job over to a government financed foundation controlled by private citizens.

To broaden the scope of foreign broadcasts, officials said, Congress would be asked to appropriate more funds, which also could be used to increase the transmission power of the 37 stations now used for overseas shortwave programme.

By placing these broadcasts under private control, government observers said they feel the United States would end criticism that present

State Department-supervised news-casts are "propaganda." Under private control, the scheme would involve the establishment of a new governing commission including three government officials from key departments and 12 qualified citizens interested in the work, some of them press and radio executives.

President Truman and the Secretary of State would have to approve the scheme before Congress is asked for legislation concerning it and more operating funds. The last session of Congress voted \$7,500,000 for shortwave broadcasting.—Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Gladys had a date with him and she told me he was an awful wolf—but I bet she was just bragging!"

TO TAP PUBLIC OPINION ON PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION

The U.S. State Department, looking toward the lowering of world trade barriers, is preparing to tap American public opinion with a series of open hearings in six cities on the proposed charter of the International Trade Organizations.

The hearings will begin in Washington on February 25, followed by others at Boston, Chicago and New Orleans on March 3, and at Denver and San Francisco on March 10.

Officials pictured the hearings as the latest stage in the five-year process leading to the creation, possibly by the middle of 1948, of world machinery designed to break down international trade barriers, promote employment and encourage economic development of member nations.

The State Department is seeking written views as well on the charter for the projected United Nations-sponsored trade organization, whose groundwork was laid by a 19-nation Preparatory Committee in London last autumn.

The next stage will be the second session of the Preparatory Committee at Geneva, beginning April 8, which is expected to complete the charter and frame the recommendation for a full dress world trade conference of 60 nations, possibly next autumn.

In preliminary form, which emerged from the London conference, the charter failed to meet completely the desires of the United States representatives, but in main particulars it conformed to the hopes of the U.S. government.

Soviet and Satellites

Official champions of the project have confessed confidence privately that Republican control of the new Congress will not upset the organization plans, which have gradually taken shape since the Atlantic Charter.

Preparations are going forward to set up the world machinery even if Soviet Russia, which did not take an active part in London, should continue to keep aloof along with her satellite states.

Russia's foreign trade represents only one and a half per cent of pre-war total, and along with the states whose governments now follow Moscow's line about five per cent.

The State Department still hopes that Russia will be represented at the Geneva sessions, and that the ITO will be able to avoid the appearance of a non-Soviet bloc.—Associated Press.

TURNING SEA MUD INTO PETROL

A possible solution to the world's petroleum shortage is outlined by the British Atomic Scientists' Association in declaring that under radio-active bombardment sea mud could be converted into a "compound resembling natural petrol."

The Association, in a pamphlet reviewing the whole field of atomic research, added: "If it be correct that nature converts organic material into oil by radioactivity, it might be possible to detect new oil deposits by looking for radio-active materials occurring in conjunction with petroleum."

On the political implications of atomic energy, the Association said: "Some optimists imagine it would be possible to maintain the atomic bomb as an American or Anglo-American monopoly."

Although co-operation was very close, certain vital details of the atomic bomb have been kept from British scientists.

"It should be remembered that the main secret of the bomb was just that it could be made to work. The remainder of the information that has not been revealed consists of technical and engineering details, but these are unlikely to hold up competent scientists for long."

Britain's Position
Declaring that in an atomic war, nations with a large territory would have the greatest chance of survival, the pamphlet said: "Of all the major powers Britain is in by the far worst position from this point of view and could not hope to survive a full-scale atomic war."

Turning to industrial uses, the Association came to the conclusion that atomic power could be used to provide economical electric power stations, but that it was unlikely to be used for such small scale units as motor cars or aeroplanes.

"The most obvious industrial application of atomic energy is the use of uranium as a new source of fuel. Weight for weight, uranium produces about 2,500,000 times as much heat as the best bituminous coal, and extraordinarily small amounts of uranium fuel are required to produce very large amounts of heat. For example, the total electrical power consumption in Great Britain is about 25,000 million units yearly.

"If this could be obtained from turbines operated by steam, heated by uranium power, about 10 tons would be required yearly."

To indicate the immense power obtainable, the pamphlet stated that one ounce of fissionable material in atomic explosive should be capable of throwing 1,000,000 tons of rock more than 100 feet into the air.

Summing up, the Association said that it is clear that the advent of atomic energy holds promise of spectacular advances in our manner of life. Before this promise can be realised, we have first to solve the political problems of ensuring that atomic energy shall not be used for the obliteration of civilised mankind from earth," reports Reuters.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

By B. C. DUNTHORNE

South Yorkshire is becoming the happy hunting ground of manufacturers in the woollen and textile districts of the county, for more and more of them are seeking to persuade the surplus of female labour to work in the mills.

They have already persuaded quite a number to travel each day from the Don and Dearne Valleys to Huddersfield, and the neighbourhood to be trained, and every effort is being made to increase the number.

The pay offered is much more than it has been possible for these girls and women ever to earn before, in fact the majority have not had many opportunities of work beyond domestic service.

Some manufacturers have established factories in the area. These include a rubber factory at Barnsley where it is planned eventually to turn out such articles as hot water bottles, etc., by thousands each year, and employ several hundred girls who will not work before.

A tailoring firm has established a factory at Wombwell and a disused church at South Kirkby is to be used as a silk factory.

Land For Factories

Doncaster has sold enough land to provide factories with accommodation to employ 10,000 people, and it has still more land to dispose of for this particular purpose.

All this is cheering news for what has been for years an area subject to the prevailing booms and declines of the coal industry.

But there is another aspect of this development which is of equal significance. The manufacturers who are coming to the area, or are seeking workers in it are not above giving men an opportunity of securing employment.

This particularly applies to former colliery employees who have been injured in the pit, and are no longer suitable for the arduous job of winning coal.

I saw several of these men recently at work in a factory making furniture. One man who had a serious spinal injury was able to bend, with the special machine for the purpose, tubular steel for new type furniture.

After a few weeks' training, one of the directors told me, the man had become one of the best workers employed in any of their factories.

Other men are being trained in the woollen industry, and fingers that had at one time been torn and collected by the rough usage of the pit are now doing jobs that were done at one time by fingers rarely damaged by hard work.

New Town

Leeds City Council has approved the proposal of the Labour Party that the Minister of Town and Country Planning should consider making an order for a new town to be established at Mickelfield with a population of between 60,000 and 80,000 people.

This is the latest move in the attempt to provide for the overspill population of Leeds, which like that of all other large cities is one of the



68 AND STILL IN KHAKI

It is a long time since Pte John Connor, of the Manchester Regiment, has heard the phrase "Get some service in." For John, believe it or not, has been in the Army since 1895. True, his service has not been continuous, but he has a record probably unequalled by any serving man to-day.

Pte Connor was born in Galway, Eire, to quote his own words, "in 1868" and joined the Connaught Rangers on October 19, 1895. He left his regiment for a spell in 1903, returning to complete his 12 in 1907. Then he had another spell in Civvy Street.

From 1907 until 1915 he did a variety of jobs only to find he could not resist the call of the 1914-18 war. Consequently he rejoined his old regiment once again and served with the Connaught Rangers until 1919, when he was demobilised. Another couple of months of Civvy Street were enough for him this time and back to the Rangers he went, being transferred to the Manchester Regiment in 1922.

During his Army service he has been in Salonika, France, Khartoum, and the Burma Rebellion.

A bachelor, Pte Connor is believed to be 68, and when asked if he likes the Army, laconically remarked: "What do you think?"

His present job? He is batman to the CO of the Manchester Regiment. He spends most of his time darning socks.

big problems facing local authorities in all parts of the country.

The L.N.E.R. proposes to spend £50,000,000 in improvements and modernisation of its system.

Something like £3,000,000 of this sum is to be spent in Yorkshire, chiefly at Leeds, Sheffield and York where the stations are to be brought right into line with latest developments, and there are also to be improved goods handling and storage facilities, and there are to be new locomotive sheds near Sheffield.

Sunday Cinema
Sheffield City Council has decided in favour of continuing Sunday opening of cinemas, and is to seek Parliamentary powers for this purpose.

At the neighbouring township of Rotherham, however, there is some doubt as to what will happen, the local clergy having sent a strongly worded protest to the Town Clerk to submit to the Council.

Dr W. Russell Maitley, one of the leading thinkers and writers of the Methodist Church, was honoured by friends in Leeds recently when a dinner was held to celebrate his 80th birthday.

This true Yorkshireman, he was born at Selby, is known far beyond his own county. He has visited Canada, Australia, India, and West Africa conducting missions to University Students.

Machine To Analyse Brain Diseases

Dr W. Grey Walter, 36-year-old English neurologist, has displayed to American scientists at Massachusetts General Hospital his automatic "brain wave" analyser.

The device, with its cream-enamelled finish, looks like an ultra modern electric kitchen range. Its sponsors expect it to furnish clues that may lead to the cure of many hitherto obscure brain diseases.

The analyser costs \$5,000 and was bought by Massachusetts General Hospital, the institution in which the first witnessed operation under ether anaesthesia took place in 1948.

Dr Robert S. Schwab, head of the hospital's brain-wave laboratory, said it would reduce to 10 seconds the time it takes to make a record analysis such as now takes an hour or more to make by the present manual method.

Complex Physiology

The mechanical analyser's record "also is more revealing," Dr Schwab added, "and should furnish 90 per cent more information about the complex physiology of the human brain."

The English-built device was developed in 1941, Walter said, during the bad days of German blitz raids and the manpower shortage. Walter, the guest of the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers, also spoke of brainwave recording and analysis "developments made in several European countries, the specialists of which he had met at a recent Paris conference.

Problems of Fatigue

Russia, he said, had "an entirely mathematical approach, which requires two weeks to analyse a brief record." France still lacks equipment and "tends to be pest and chic, unlike the robust American design." Switzerland, he added, "in spite of its mechanical ability has no



Mrs. Sheep is much mystified at what Rupert says. "How can a cloth donkey jump?" she says. "Have you put springs on his feet?" "No," cries Rupert. "He's made of my mummy's curtains and stuffed with cotton-wool, and nobody knows what the matter with him." "I wish I could see him do it," smiles the old lady. They both look at him, and at that moment Ninky gives a convulsive leap, bangs his head into Mrs. Sheep's shopping basket, and strews the contents all over the snow.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THRILL! As Van steals a honeymoon with the Bathing Beauty!
THRILL! To sun-kissed fun... moonlit frolics... In a Technicolor paradise!

THRILL! To Lauritz Melchior's love songs—to Tommy Dorsey's Music!

Together they're terrific in **TECHNICOLOR**

JOHNSON WILLIAMS
In M-G-M's Love Story
"THRILL OF A ROMANCE"
PACKED WITH MUSICAL BLISS!

FRANCES GIFFORD • HENRY TRAVIS • BYINGTON
LAURITZ MELCHIOR
TOMMY DORSEY
AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Directed by ROLAND THOMAS
Produced by JOL. PASTERNAK
Original Screen Play by Richard Connell and Gladys Lehman

ALSO LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS
PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

ALHAMBRA
NATHAN ROAD, KOW LOON
TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Susan Hayward • John Carroll
in
HIT PARADE of 1943
RAY MCKINLEY AND ORCHESTRA
FREDDIE MARTIN AND ORCHESTRA
Gail Patrick
Walter Catlett
Eve Arden

TO-MORROW! "SNOW WHITE & THE 7 DWARFS"
In Multiplane Technicolor.

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M.

THE WEST LIVES AS NEVER BEFORE!
IN **TECHNICOLOR!**
THE **DESPERADOES**
with RANDOLPH SCOTT • GLENN FORD
CLAIRE TREVOR • EVELYN KEYES • EDGAR BUCHANAN
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE
ERROL FLYNN
Fred MACMURRAY • Alexis SMITH in
"DIVE BOMBER"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)

JAPAN'S REPARATIONS TO CHINA

EXCLUSION ACT REPEAL LIKELY

Ottawa, Jan. 23. The Chinese Exclusion Act, which prevents citizens of China entering Canada, is likely to be repealed in the session of the House of Commons starting on January 30, it is authoritatively learned here.

What legislation will be submitted to take its place is a matter of Government policy not divulged. It might take the form of a quota limiting the number allowed into the country each year.—Reuter.

Shipments Soon Of Industrial Plants

Nanking, Jan. 23. Japan shortly will begin paying off her debt of reparations to China with the shipment in the near future, on the first consignment of dismantled Japanese industrial plants and other equipment which will be used to bolster China's war-ravaged economy, it was officially announced.

The total of reparations eventually to be made available to China in these categories, it was said, will be 8,000,000 tons.

Included in the first shipment will be: 1,400,000 tons of machine tools; 50,000 tons of ships; 300,000 tons of steel and iron; 24,000 tons of chemical equipment; 20,000 tons of electrical equipment; 17,000 tons of metals.

The reparations committee of the Executive Yuan met recently, it was learned, to discuss arrangements for shipment of the Japanese machinery from Japan to China, and movement of the material from the coast to inland cities.

The committee estimated that the shipping costs for the first consignment would be CN\$34,880,000, and that CN\$1,702,800,000 will be required to install the machinery and equipment in China.

FLEET OF SHIPS

The committee decided that the material will be shipped by China Steamship and Navigation Co., with the assistance of the Chinese Navy, where necessary. Sixty-two ships of all kinds, with a total carrying capacity of 212,288 tons will be made available for the task. It was announced that the Ministry of Communications will have over-all charges of shipping the reparations goods from Japan to China, but individual organizations concerned will be responsible for moving such equipment to its inland destination.

The Executive Yuan committee divided Japanese reparations into three main classes: 1. Production equipment, communications equipment and national defence equipment.

The committee also set up a priority table for shipment, as follows:

1. Production materials—electrical equipment to be shipped first, followed by machine tools, steel, iron and chemical equipment. 2. Communications equipment—harbour equipment first, followed by road telecommunication and other equipment. 3. National defence material—with the priority table in this category to be fixed by the National Defence Ministry.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kc from 12.30-1.15 p.m. 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. 9.30 p.m. with Dinah Shore; 7 London Relay; News; 7.10 London Relay; Home News from Britain; 7.15 Studio; Harmonica Recital by Lau Muk & Keung Wung-Kong; 7.30 Studio; "You Asked for It"—Variety Request Programme arranged by Lynn Tracer; 8.30 "Marital Moments"—Band Music with Vocal; 9 London Relay; News; 9.10 Studio; Two Piano Recital by C. and B. Brown; 9.40 The Hallé Orchestra; 10.10 Gounod's "Faust" Act 3, with Miriam Licette, Robert Easton & Doris Vane, with Orch. and B.B.C. Choir; 11 Close down.

LECTURE

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TO-NIGHT
AT 5.30 P.M.
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NOTICE

HONGKONG/AUSTRALIAN
FREIGHT CONFERENCE

The Public are hereby notified that all Receiving, Storing and Delivery charges which have hitherto been paid by Steamship Companies will be for Consignees account in respect of all vessels commencing to load in Australia on and after the 16th January 1947.

NOTICE

FAR EASTERN FREIGHT
CONFERENCE

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Air Stowaway Attempts To Commit Suicide

Shannon Airport, Jan. 23. An attempt to end her life by throwing herself into the churning propellers of an 8,800 horse-power Constellation at Shannon Airport this afternoon was made by 37-year-old Russian born woman stowaway Anna Zemitz, who after crossing the Atlantic from Paris was eventually discovered on board an aircraft at Newfoundland and sent back.

Last night Zemitz was detained in Limerick gaol by the police and held in custody at the airport all morning to await the arrival of a special plane from Paris.

When taken to the plane sheltered to reach the propeller blades but when she was within twenty yards of them, she was seized by an airport policeman. She was taken back into custody. Later there was an urgent call for a doctor as the woman became hysterical. Several times, according to officials guarding her, she had threatened to take her life. "It would save me the misery of going back to Paris" was what she told an Air-France woman representative. Tessa Morton when later in the afternoon she boarded the aircraft quietly but made every effort to avoid press photographers.—Reuter.

BITTER COMMENT ON U.S. DEMAND

Amery Justifies Empire Preference

London, Jan. 23. The United States demand for the elimination of Empire Preference was described as "humiliating" by Mr L. S. Amery, President of the Empire Industries Association and former Conservative Cabinet Minister, speaking at the annual meeting of the Association today.

Submission would mean the abandonment of protection for British domestic industries and agriculture, and Britain would have to face unlimited competition in her home market.

He warned: "We are living in a world of sheer delusion if we think that there is a ghost of a chance of our paying our way in the world of open cut throat price competition."

"American manufacturers want to find an immediate outside market for the immense surplus of their mass production. They want to find jobs for 60,000,000 Americans by trebling their exports. For that purpose, they want to keep the rest of the world broken up into small economic compartments, prevented by low tariffs from competing with America even in their own markets and still less capable of competing with America in neutral markets.

"If we submit to their humiliating demand for the elimination of all Empire Preference, that will be the end of the position in which the Empire takes four times as high the proportion of its manufactures from us as compared with foreign countries."

"We must get rid of the most favoured nation clause at any rate in its so-called unconditional form and be free to make bargains on fair give-and-take terms with individual foreign countries that wish to trade with us."

"We of the Empire Industries Association have from the first warned our fellow countrymen and so far as we could the American public also that while the loan itself was a perfectly reasonable business proposition, the irrelevant conditions with which it was coupled could never be fulfilled and that any attempt to fulfil them would make the repayment of the loan itself impossible."—Reuter.

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with

STARS FROM THE WINDMILL
AND WHITEHALL THEATRES.

ARABS HAVE FOUR-POINT PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Jan. 23.

The Palestine Arab delegation to the London conference agreed on a four-point plan for solving the Palestine question before the delegates left for London, it was learned here today.

Sources close to the Arab Higher Committee said the plan was adopted unanimously by the delegates while they were in Cairo. These sources said the Palestine delegates decided not to accept the solution proposed by the Arab States during the first half of the conference last fall.

The reported new proposal is based on the four main demands which are the minimum the Arabs expected or would accept from the conference.

The first point is understood to involve cancellation of the British mandate for Palestine and of the Balfour Declaration which pledged that a Jewish national home would be established in the Holy Land.

The Palestine Arabs would also demand independence equal to that of other Arab States in the Middle East.

The third point called for the establishment of a democratic government with proportional representation of Arabs and Jews based on the existing population.

73 MURDERS

London, Jan. 22. Seventy-three British subjects were murdered in Palestine last year, said Mr Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Fifteen of them were Palestine policemen, 45 were members of the British forces and 13 civilians.

Mr Jones' statement later that no culprits had been convicted was greeted with surprised cries of "Oh." He agreed with former Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Stanley, that a servant, that it would have been possible to convict culprits if more co-operation had been received from the Jewish community in Palestine. "That is the position. We have difficulty in collecting exact information regarding these most tragic incidents," Mr Jones declared.—Reuter.

FLOGGINGS FOR YOUTHS

Jerusalem, Jan. 22. Flogging as a punishment in Palestine will in future only be administered to youths of 16 years and under, according to an announcement to be published in to-morrow's "Palestine Gazette".

Previously, youths of up to 18 years of age were liable to flogging.—Reuter.

EVASIVE ANSWER

Jerusalem, Jan. 22. Asked whether the Jewish community in Palestine would intervene in the event of further terrorism, the Jewish Agency spokesman said at a press conference yesterday: "From the text of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Jewish National Council that would not appear to be the case."

Monday's resolution, which called on the Jewish community to resist "by force if necessary" attempts by terrorists to intimidate, blackmail and coerce the Jewish public was interpreted by the Jewish Agency spokesman as "essentially a stage in internal self-protection and as showing the 'disident' groups—Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang—that we mean business."—Reuter.

Free Hand For Marshall

Washington, Jan. 24. President Truman said today that Gen George C. Marshall will have a free hand in the State Department.

The President made this comment at a press conference. He said that he had held a sweeping review of foreign policy questions with Gen Marshall earlier in the day, and that the subjects of the conversation included China, South America, Germany and Palestine.

President Truman said that he had not discussed with Marshall whether the Secretary of State would personally attend the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting at Moscow on March 10.

The remark about Marshall having a free hand in the State Department came after President Truman was asked about top personnel changes. President Truman said that Marshall had asked the top ranking personnel in the Department to stay.—Associated Press.

Paris Has No Idea Of Conditions

BY DOON CAMPBELL

Hanoi, Jan. 23. Viet Nam troops surrounded in the Chinese-Annamite quarter of Hanoi are continuing their desperate efforts to escape, according to to-day's French communiqué.

The air thunders with mortar fire and bazooka explosions, while bullets whistle around the former residence of the Viet Nam President, Dr Ho Chi-minh, which is now occupied by French troops, says the communiqué. With no armistice, much less a political settlement in sight, arbitration may be the only way to prevent Indo-China from becoming a smouldering volcano erupting hatred and unrest for years to come.

Battlefield tactics, smashed homes and burning villages, are getting nobody anywhere, are believed both sides admit the folly of fighting, neither the French nor the Viet Namhese seem able to find any other way out.

The Viet Namhese would like Indo-China to be placed on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

Regrettable Mistakes
Failing that they would like a third party or group of third parties to step in to prevent the conflict from becoming more widespread. Viet Nam extremists are believed here to be "directly responsible" for the trouble, which was precipitated by their armed uprising on December 19, but a French official with liberal inclinations conceded that "regrettable mistakes have been made" in French policy in Indo-China in the past.

The most common criticism by observers here is of the "colossal ignorance" of Paris, where orders are dictated about local conditions in Indo-China, and especially in Tongking, where these orders are summarily executed.

Opinion both here and in Saigon is that everything depends on Paris, and some observers said: "Paris has no idea what is happening here."

There is some criticism of China, Great Britain and the United States with regard to the international implications of the situation here. One question I have heard asked is: "What have the Chinese, British and Americans done to encourage the Nationalist aspirations of 20,000,000 Annamites—is it any wonder they turn towards Moscow?"

A number of influential Annamites look towards India and Burma as sources of material as well as moral support.—Reuter.

Bad Weather

Saloon, Jan. 23. Bad weather slowed military operations throughout Indo-China today, according to the French High Command.

In Hanoi, Viet Namhese troops encircled in the native quarter continued break-out attempts which, the French communiqué said, were unsuccessful, resulting in severe Viet Namhese losses.

Fighting at close quarters was reported in Namh, Dinh, but no details were available.

A light French detachment, moving south from Hanoi, occupied an unnamed village which Viet Namhese troops hastily evacuated, leaving 10 dead and a quantity of arms.—United Press.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Jan. 22. The following are results of football matches played to-day:
Third Division, Southern:
Cardiff City 3 Reading 0
Third Division, Northern:
Crawley 0 Doncaster 3
Lincoln 2 Rochdale 3
—Reuter.

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